

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STEVEN WAYNE BONILLA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JUDGE TARA DESAUTELS, et. al.,

Defendants.

Case Nos. [21-cv-01638-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01639-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01640-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01641-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01681-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01682-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01683-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01684-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01685-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01870-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01872-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01874-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01875-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01876-PJH](#)

[21-cv-01952-PJH](#)

**ORDER DISMISSING MULTIPLE  
CASES WITH PREJUDICE**

Plaintiff, a state prisoner, has filed multiple pro se civil rights complaints under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is a condemned prisoner who also has a pending federal habeas petition in this court with appointed counsel. See *Bonilla v. Ayers*, Case No. 08-0471 YGR. Plaintiff is also represented by counsel in state court habeas proceedings. See *In re Bonilla*, Case No. 20-2986 PJH, Docket No. 1 at 7.

In these civil rights cases plaintiff names as defendants' various federal judges, state judges and superior courts. Plaintiff presents very similar claims in these cases. He seeks relief regarding his underlying conviction or how his various pro se habeas petitions and other cases were handled by the state and federal courts.

To the extent that plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP) in these cases, he has been disqualified from proceeding IFP under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) unless he is “under imminent danger of serious physical injury” at the time he filed his complaint. 28 U.S.C. 1915(g); *In re Steven Bonilla*, Case No. 11-3180 CW; *Bonilla v. Dawson*, Case No. 13-0951 CW.

The allegations in these complaints do not show that plaintiff was in imminent danger at the time of filing. Therefore, he may not proceed IFP. Moreover, even if an IFP application were granted, his lawsuits would be barred under *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994), *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 43-54 (1971), *Demos v. U.S. District Court*, 925 F.2d 1160, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1991) or *Mullis v. U.S. Bankruptcy Court*, 828 F.2d 1385, 1393 (9th Cir. 1987). Accordingly, the cases are dismissed with prejudice.

Furthermore, these are not cases in which the undersigned judge’s impartiality might be reasonably questioned due to the repetitive and frivolous nature of the filings. *See United States v. Holland*, 519 F.3d 909, 912 (9th Cir. 2008) (absent legitimate reasons to recuse himself or herself, a judge has a duty to sit in judgment in all cases assigned to that judge).<sup>1</sup>

The clerk shall terminate all pending motions and close these cases. The clerk shall return, without filing, any further documents plaintiff submits in these closed cases.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: March 22, 2021

/s/ Phyllis J. Hamilton  
PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
United States District Judge

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff names the undersigned as defendant in one of these cases. Case No. 21-cv-01875-PJH. The complaint raises no specific allegations against the undersigned and is frivolous. Plaintiff does not seek recusal, nor is recusal warranted in light of the frivolous nature of the case.